

88 BC

Marius was one of the key figures in the civil war which erupted in 88 BC; the first in a long line of conflicts.

Roman politics and society had changed profoundly by the end of the first century.

88 BC

Sulla Marches at Rome
when Marius takes the command
against Mithridates from him.

term

Sulla led his men against Rome. Marius was forced to flee to Africa returning with an army he had gathered there. The Senate then declared Sulla an enemy of the State while he was away fighting Mithredates. Later Marius was elected Consul for its 7th time but died during his

of Pontus turned into a civil war; Sulla
broke and Marius fled Rome. When Sulla
went off to fight, Marius now allied with
the consul Cinna returned and butchered
his opponents. Marius had no political
program; but the enmity of the senate
and of Sulla gained him a reputation
as a friend of the people. This had
an important influence on the early
career of Julius Caesar, who was
the nephew of Julia, Marius' wife

157BC - 86BC

CAIUS MARIUS

^b Roman General. A plebeian, he became tribune (119 BC) and Praetor (115 BC) and was seven times Consul. He served under Scipio AFRICANUS MINOR at Numantia and under Quintus Metellus against JUGURTHA. Later he was commander against JUGURTHA. He hastened the end of the war by a bold attack against the Numidians. In 102 BC he defeated the Teutones at Aix. In 101 BC he bested the Cimbri at Vercelli. Rivalry with Sulla over the command against Mithridates VI

c87BC

Caesar was 13

Julius Caesar was an adolescent during the period of the proscription of MARIUS (his father's brother-in-law), the dictatorship of Sulla and the early career of Pompey

a year. A revolutionary tribunal subpoenaed
patricians, condemned them if they had
opposed MARCIUS and seized their property.
A nod from MARCIUS sufficed to send any man
to his death, usually by execution there & then. All
of Sulla's friends were slain. His property was
confiscated. He was deposed from his command
and was declared a public enemy. The dead
were refused burial and were left in the
streets to be devoured by birds and dogs.

~~Stage~~ 87BC

After a winter in hiding, MARIUS sailed back to Italy, proclaimed freedom to slaves, and led a force of 6000 men against OCTAVIUS in Rome. He won. Thousands were slaughtered. A dined the rostra with heads of slain senators. Octavius accepted death calmly as he sat in his robes of office on his tribune's chair. The carnage continued for 5 days and nights, the rebel terror for

87BC

Rebellion of C/INNA And Morris,
Radical reign of terror.

87 BC

Sulla decreed that henceforth no measure should be offered to the Assembly except by permission of the Senate, and that the order of voting should be as in the 'SERVIAN constitution'. He had himself chosen proconsul, allowed LNAEUS OCTAVIUS and CORNELIUS CINNA to be elected consuls for 87 BC and then murdered off the encounter MITHRIDATES The Great

87BC (667 A.V.C.)

Gnaeus Octavius Rusa was Sr Consul
Lucius Cornelius Cinna was Jr Consul

Lucius Cornelius Merula (flor. non Dialis)
was appointed Consul (Suffectus)

87BC

Caius Marius appointed
Julius Caesar FLAMEN DIALIS
(priest of Jove)

87BC

LUCIUS JULIUS CAESAR,
was murdered.

addressing in the streets
of Rome

87BC

Marino

the unexpected triumph of
the democrats in 87 allowed
him to return; a 7th

consulship fulfilled the
prophecy which had sustained
his resolution, but he died
a fortnight after his election, while
the blood of his enemies was

87BC

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR
STRABO VOBISCVS
d87BC

Brother of LUCIUS JULIUS CAESAR.

Caius is mentioned as an orator in Cicero's "De Oratore". He was killed with his brother by partisans of MARIUS in 87BC. His name also appears as VOPISIUS

followers took place. After Marius' death CINNA remained Consul. When Sulla defeated MITHRIDATES and set out for CINNA & CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO raised an army to oppose him, but before the civil war began, Cinna was ^{84 BC} murdered in a mutiny at BRUNDISIUM. His daughter CORNELIA was the first wife of Julius Caesar. CINNA's son LUCIUS CORNELIUS CINNA ^{flourished 44 BC.} was a praetor who expressed approval of Caesar's assassination. Caesar married Cornelia in 83 BC (He was about 18 or 19 yrs old). In 82 BC Sulla ordered Caesar to divorce Cornelia. When he refused, he was proscribed & his property was taken. Cornelia's dowry was taken & he was shorn of his priesthood. He fled Rome 81 BC to Asia to serve in army till 78 BC.

Consul 87BC-84BC

LUCIUS CORNELIUS CINNA died 84BC

Roman politician. Leader of popular party. Shortly after CINNA's first election, Sulla left Rome to fight against MITHRIDATES VI of PONTUS, having received from both Consuls a promise to maintain his reforms. When Sulla was safely out of Italy, CINNA revived certain anti-Sullan proposals; the Conservatives opposed CINNA and expelled him from the city. Cinna promptly collected Roman soldiers and Italians in S. Italy, called MARIUS from Africa and returned to Rome, where a great slaughter of Sulla's

87BC

Marcius and Cinna proclaimed
themselves without any
election CONSULS

They outlawed Sulla

87BC

DURANT

Sulla had hardly left Italy when the struggle of the plebeian populares and the patrician and equestrian optimates was resumed. The conservative supporters of Octavius fought in the Forum with the radical followers of CINNA and in one day 10,000 men were killed. OCTAVIUS won, and CINNA fled to organize revolt in neighboring towns. MARCIUS after a winter in hiding sailed back.

87 BC

DURANT

The freed slaves plundered, raped, and killed indiscriminately, until C. IVNA gathered 4000 of them together, surrounded them with Gallic soldiery, and had them butchered to death.

87 BC

Rome

The consuls prolonged the wall to strengthen the city against the attack of Cinna. This included the northern Aventine.

87BC

But the strain of WUDI's relentless ^{China} expansion at last proved too much even for the thriving economy of Han China.

After the emperor's death (87BC)

a number of distressing cracks began to appear in the foundations of the state, and, with the accession of every incompetent weak-willed successor they seemed to grow wider. Imperial society was splitting apart at the seams.

87 BC

The Lex Julia gave Etruscans
the privileges and obligations of
full Roman citizenship.

87BC

Babylonian Astronomers
observed Haley's Comet

87 BC

Appearance of Halley's comet in
Chinese records

87BC

A Babylonian tablet from 87BC
reports the arrival of the
comet known as Halley

87 BC

Cinna remained Consul through
87 BC, 86 BC, 85 BC, and was killed
in the course of a mutiny
early in 84 BC

87BC

Marius was made consul
for the 7th time.

Jan 87 Bc

Monius seized his 7th Consulship
without election but
died 2 weeks later (Jan, 87 Bc)

876c

Lucius Julius Caesar
was murdered

87B^c

maius had Caesar consecrated as
flamen Dialis at age 13.

Sulla stripped him of it

flamen Dialis was the special
priest of Jupiter.

87BC

China

Wu Di's more than reign
ended with his death in 87 BC.
His military campaigns had
taken the dynasty to its peak
of dominion and prestige
War expenses had drained the
treasury

social distinction, retaining vestiges of
the remotest antiquity. The holder of this
priesthood was limited to a single wife as
long as he lived, and that he could scarcely
engage in any public life at all. But
his inauguration had to wait until
he was older.

87BC

Age 13

Caesar

Nominated to priesthood of Jupiter.
Probably already engaged to
Cossutia.

Ancient religious traditions were strong
in the Julian family. These inspired
them to form the plan that he should occupy
the priesthood of the Supreme Roman
deity, JUPITER. This post possessed great

87BC Caesar was 13

~~666~~ AUC
667

LUCULLUS is fighting in East
10,000 men killed in streets of Rome

Marius came back from exile

FOR 4 days & nights senatorial party
members were hunted down and
butchered by desperados of Marius

MARIUS died